The Evening Sky Map

FREE* EACH MONTH FOR YOU TO EXPLORE, LEARN & ENJOY THE NIGHT SKY

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EQUATORIAL EDITION
JUNE 2014

Sky Calendar – June 2014

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1 **Moon near Jupiter** (40° from Sun, evening sky) at 6h UT. Mag. –1.9.

2 **Mercury 0.15° from M35 cluster** (20° from Sun, evening sky) at 6h UT. Mag. +1.5.

2 **Moon near Beehive Cluster** (evening sky) at 17h UT.

3 **Moon at apogee** (farthest from Earth) at 4h UT (distance 404,954 km; angular size 29.5').

4 **Moon near Regulus** (evening sky) at 15h UT.

5 **First Quarter Moon** at 20:40 UT.

8 **Moon near Mars** (evening sky) at 0h UT. Mag. –0.4.

8 **Moon near Spica** (evening sky) at 23h UT.

10 **Moon very near Saturn** (148° from Sun, evening sky) at 19h UT. Mag. +0.2. Occultation visible from southern Africa.

12 **Moon near Antares** (evening sky) at 7h UT.

13 **Full Moon** at 4:13 UT.

15 **Moon at perigee** (closest to Earth) at 3h UT (367,102 km; angular size 33.0').

16 **Jupiter 6.3° S of Pollux** (28° from Sun, evening sky) at 4h UT. Mags. –1.8 and +1.2.

19 **Last Quarter Moon** at 18:39 UT.

19 **Mercury at inferior conjunction** with the Sun at 23h UT. Not visible. Passes into the morning sky.

21 **June solstice** at 10:51 UT. The time when the Sun reaches the point farthest north of the celestial equator marking the start of summer in the Northern Hemisphere and winter in the Southern Hemisphere.

23 **Venus 5.7° SSE from the Pleiades** (32° from Sun, morning sky) at 19h UT. Mag –3.9.

24 **Moon near the Pleiades** (morning sky) at 11h UT.

24 **Moon near Venus** (morning sky) at 13h UT. Mag. –3.9.

25 **Moon near Aldebaran** (24° from Sun, morning sky) at 5h UT.

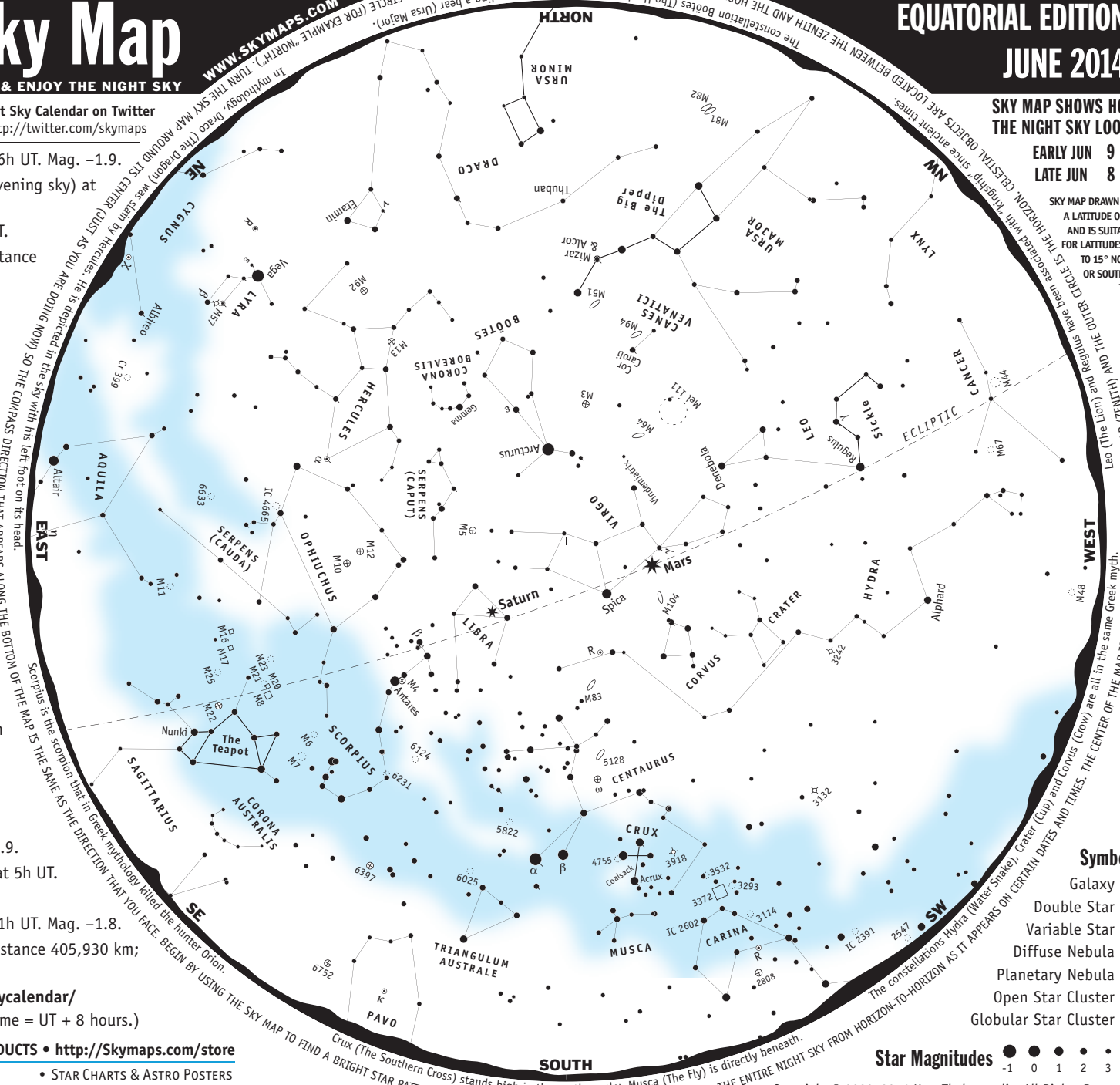
27 **New Moon** at 8:09 UT. Start of lunation 1132.

29 **Moon near Jupiter** (19° from Sun, evening sky) at 1h UT. Mag. –1.8.

30 **Moon at apogee** (farthest from Earth) at 19h UT (distance 405,930 km; angular size 29.4').

More sky events and links at http://Skymaps.com/skycalendar/

All times in Universal Time (UT). (Singapore Standard Time = UT + 8 hours.)



In mythology, Draco (The Dragon) was slain by Hercules. He is depicted in the sky with his left foot on its head.

The constellation Bootes (The Herdsman) depicts a man hearding a bear (Ursa Major).

Leo (The Lion) and Regulus have been associated with "kingship" since ancient times.

Scorpius is the scorpion that in Greek mythology killed the hunter Orion.

Crux (The Southern Cross) stands high in the southern sky. Musca (The Fly) is directly beneath.

The constellations Hydra (Water Snake), Crater (Cup) and Corvus (Crow) are all in the same Greek myth.

SKY MAP SHOWS HOW THE NIGHT SKY LOOKS

EARLY JUN 9 PM
LATE JUN 8 PM

SKY MAP DRAWN FOR A LATITUDE OF 0° AND IS SUITABLE FOR LATITUDES UP TO 15° NORTH OR SOUTH OF THIS

COMPASS DIRECTIONS ARE INDICATED ALONG THE HORIZON CIRCLE (FOR EXAMPLE "NORTH"). TURN THE SKY MAP AROUND ITS CENTER (JUST AS YOU ARE DOING NOW) SO THE COMPASS DIRECTION THAT APPEARS ALONG THE BOTTOM OF THE MAP IS THE SAME AS THE DIRECTION THAT YOU FACE. BEGIN BY USING THE SKY MAP TO FIND A BRIGHT STAR PATTERN IN THE SKY.

THE CONSTELLATIONS ARE LOCATED BETWEEN THE ZENITH AND THE HORIZON. CELESTIAL OBJECTS ARE LOCATED BETWEEN THE ZENITH (DIRECTLY OVERHEAD) AND THE OUTER CIRCLE IS THE HORIZON. SINCE ANCIENT TIMES, THE CONSTELLATIONS HAVE BEEN USED AS A GUIDE TO LOCATE OBJECTS IN THE NIGHT SKY. THE CENTER OF THE MAP IS THE PART OF THE SKY DIRECTLY OVERHEAD (ZENITH).

Symbols

- Galaxy
- Double Star
- Variable Star
- Diffuse Nebula
- Planetary Nebula
- Open Star Cluster
- Globular Star Cluster

Star Magnitudes -1 0 1 2 3 4

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All sales support the production and free distribution of The Evening Sky Map. Thank you!

INSTRUCTIONS: THE SKY MAP SHOWS THE ENTIRE NIGHT SKY FROM HORIZON-TO-HORIZON AS IT APPEARS ON CERTAIN DATES AND TIMES.

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About the Celestial Objects

Listed on this page are several of the brighter, more interesting celestial objects visible in the evening sky this month (refer to the monthly sky map). The objects are grouped into three categories. Those that can be easily seen with the naked eye (that is, without optical aid), those easily seen with binoculars, and those requiring a telescope to be appreciated. **Note, all of the objects (except single stars) will appear more impressive when viewed through a telescope or very large binoculars.** They are grouped in this way to highlight objects that can be seen using the optical equipment that may be available to the star gazer.

Tips for Observing the Night Sky

When observing the night sky, and in particular deep-sky objects such as star clusters, nebulae, and galaxies, it's always best to observe from a dark location. Avoid direct light from street lights and other sources. If possible observe from a dark location away from the light pollution that surrounds many of today's large cities.

You will see more stars after your eyes adapt to the darkness—usually about 10 to 20 minutes after you go outside. Also, if you need to use a torch to view the sky map, cover the light bulb with red cellophane. This will preserve your dark vision.

Finally, even though the Moon is one of the most stunning objects to view through a telescope, its light is so bright that it brightens the sky and makes many of the fainter objects very difficult to see. So try to observe the evening sky on moonless nights around either New Moon or Last Quarter.

Astronomical Glossary

Conjunction – An alignment of two celestial bodies such that they present the least angular separation as viewed from Earth.

Constellation – A defined area of the sky containing a star pattern.

Diffuse Nebula – A cloud of gas illuminated by nearby stars.

Double Star – Two stars that appear close to each other in the sky; either linked by gravity so that they orbit each other (binary star) or lying at different distances from Earth (optical double). Apparent separation of stars is given in seconds of arc (").

Ecliptic – The path of the Sun's center on the celestial sphere as seen from Earth.

Elongation – The angular separation of two celestial bodies. For Mercury and Venus the greatest elongation occurs when they are at their most angular distance from the Sun as viewed from Earth.

Galaxy – A mass of up to several billion stars held together by gravity.

Globular Star Cluster – A ball-shaped group of several thousand old stars.

Light Year (ly) – The distance a beam of light travels at 300,000 km/sec in one year.

Magnitude – The brightness of a celestial object as it appears in the sky.

Open Star Cluster – A group of tens or hundreds of relatively young stars.

Opposition – When a celestial body is opposite the Sun in the sky.

Planetary Nebula – The remnants of a shell of gas blown off by a star.

Universal Time (UT) – A time system used by astronomers. Also known as Greenwich Mean Time. Singapore Standard Time is UT plus 8 hours.

Variable Star – A star that changes brightness over a period of time.

EQUATORIAL EDITION JUNE 2014

CELESTIAL OBJECTS

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Easily Seen with the Naked Eye

Arcturus	Boo	●	Orange, giant K star. Name means "bear watcher". Dist=36.7 ly.
β Centauri	Cen	●	With Alpha Centauri, forms the so-called "Pointers-to-the-Cross". Dist=525 ly.
α Centauri	Cen	●	Nearest bright star to Sun at 4.4 ly. Brilliant double star in a telescope. 80 year period.
Coalsack	Cru	◆	Most famous naked-eye dark nebula. Requires dark sky. Dist=600 ly.
α Herculis	Her	◉	Semi-regular variable. Magnitude varies between 3.1 & 3.9 over 90 days. Mag 5.4 companion.
Regulus	Leo	●	Brightest star in Leo. A blue-white star with at least 1 companion. Dist=77 ly.
Vega	Lyr	●	The 5th brightest star in the sky. A blue-white star. Dist=25.0 ly.
Antares	Sco	●	Red, supergiant star. Name means "rival of Mars". Dist=135.9 ly.
Spica	Vir	●	Latin name means "ear of wheat" and shown held in Virgo's left hand. Dist=250 ly.

Easily Seen with Binoculars

6397	Ara	⊕	Thought to be the nearest globular. Dist=7,000 ly.
M3	CVn	⊕	Easy to find in binoculars. Might be glimpsed with the naked eye.
3372	Car	□	Eta Carinae Nebula. Enormous glowing cloud in rich star field. Dist=8,000 ly.
3532	Car	⁘	Herschel -- "most brilliant cluster". 60+ stars in 7x binoculars. Dist=1,300 ly.
ω Centauri	Cen	⊕	Largest and brightest globular star cluster in sky. 1 million stars. Dist=17,000 ly.
Mel 111	Com	⁘	Coma Berenices. 80 mag 5-6 stars in 5 deg. Dist=288 ly. Age=400 million years.
4755	Cru	⁘	Jewel Box. Outstanding star cluster. Many contrasting colours. Dist=7,600 ly.
ν Draconis	Dra	●	Wide pair of white stars. One of the finest binocular pairs in the sky. Dist=100 ly.
M13	Her	⊕	Best globular in northern skies. Discovered by Halley in 1714. Dist=23,000 ly.
M92	Her	⊕	Fainter and smaller than M13. Use a telescope to resolve its stars.
R Hydrae	Hya	◉	Long period variable. Mag varies between 3.0 & 11.0 over 390 days. Brilliant red.
M12	Oph	⊕	Close to the brighter M10. Dist=18,000 ly.
M10	Oph	⊕	3 degrees from the fainter M12. Both may be glimpsed in binoculars. Dist=14,000 ly.
IC 4665	Oph	⁘	Large, scattered open cluster. Visible with binoculars.
6633	Oph	⁘	Scattered open cluster. Visible with binoculars.
M8	Sgr	□	Lagoon Nebula. Bright nebula bisected by a dark lane. Dist=5,200 ly.
M25	Sgr	⁘	Bright cluster located about 6 deg N of "teapot's" lid. Dist=1,900 ly.
M22	Sgr	⊕	A spectacular globular star cluster. Telescope will show stars. Dist=10,000 ly.
M4	Sco	⊕	A close globular. May just be visible without optical aid. Dist=7,000 ly.
6231	Sco	⁘	Easy to see in binoculars. Dist=5,900 ly.
M6	Sco	⁘	Butterfly Cluster. 30+ stars in 7x binoculars. Dist=1,960 ly.
M7	Sco	⁘	Superb open cluster. Visible to the naked eye. Age=260 million years. Dist=780 ly.
M5	Ser	⊕	Fine globular star cluster. Telescope will reveal individual stars. Dist=25,000 ly.
6025	TrA	⁘	A small open star cluster in Milky Way. Dist=2,700 ly.
Mizar & Alcor	UMa	●	Good eyesight or binoculars reveals 2 stars. Not a binary. Mizar has a mag 4 companion.

Telescopic Objects

ε Boötis	Boo	●	Red giant star (mag 2.5) with a blue-green mag 4.9 companion. Sep=2.8". Difficult to split.
M94	CVn	⬭	Compact nearly face-on spiral galaxy. Dist=15 million ly.
M51	CVn	⬭	Whirlpool Galaxy. First recognised to have spiral structure. Dist=25 million ly.
3918	Cen	✧	The Blue Planetary. Visible in a small telescope as a round blue disk.
5128	Cen	⬭	Bisected by a wide obscuring lane. Strong radio source. Dist=11 million ly.
M64	Com	⬭	Black-Eye Galaxy. Discovered by J.E. Bode in 1775 -- "a small, nebulous star".
3242	Hya	✧	Ghost of Jupiter. Bright blue disk. Mag 11 central star. Dist=2,600 ly.
M83	Hya	⬭	Classic face-on spiral. Discovered in 1752 by Lacaille. In attractive star field.
5822	Lup	⁘	Large, attractive cluster. Dist=1,800 ly. Open cluster NGC 5823 to the south.
M57	Lyr	✧	Ring Nebula. Magnificent object. Smoke-ring shape. Dist=4,100 ly.
M23	Sgr	⁘	Elongated star cluster. Telescope required to show stars. Dist=2,100 ly.
M20	Sgr	□	Trifid Nebula. A telescope shows 3 dust lanes trisecting nebula. Dist=5,200 ly.
M21	Sgr	⁘	A fine and impressive cluster. Dist=4,200 ly.
M17	Sgr	□	Omega Nebula. Contains the star cluster NGC 6618. Dist=4,900 ly.
6124	Sco	⁘	Contains 5 bright tightly packed stars near centre. 7 star chain. Dist=1,600 ly.
M16	Ser	□	Eagle Nebula. Requires a telescope of large aperture. Dist=8,150 ly.
3132	Vel	✧	One of the brightest planetaries. Magnitude 10 central star. Dist=2,600 ly.
M104	Vir	⬭	Sombrero Galaxy. Almost edge-on spiral galaxy. Protruding central core.
γ Virginis	Vir	●	Superb pair of mag 3.5 yellow-white stars. Orbit=169 years. At their closest in 2005.

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